Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 534

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows: Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Rolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p m.

2102 From Raleigh by Averysborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p m, arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p m.

2105 From Halifax by Enfield, Philips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by 12 1-2, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p m.

Proposals will be received for carrying the mail on this route, and on No 2047, *in four horse coaches.*

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro,' 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a m, arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Enfield same day, by 5 p m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's ⋈ Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 am, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by 1 p m; leave Salisbury at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same days by 8 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 10 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 1 p m, and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Salisbury by 9 a m; leave Salisbury at 10 a m, and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Ahosky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.—*(While a post office is in operation at Winton, that part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)*

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Suffolk by 3 p m, and at Winton the same days by 9 p m, and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p m; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a m, arrive at Winton by 5 a m, and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Winton same days by 9 p m, leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a m, and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkies.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkies.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville add Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m, leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p m, and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p m, and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p m, after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Coleman, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkies.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's ⋈ Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's ⋈ Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p m, at Bryan's ⋈ Roads next day by 10 a m. Leave same at 12 m, and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 63 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Benboro', Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages,

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 9 p m, and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summesfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Brindletown, Bedfordsville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowansville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Huntsville by 8 a m, and at Statesville same days by 8 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a m, and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p m, and at Enfield same day by 8 p m.

2127 From Louisburg by Haysville, Lynnville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday by 8 p m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋈ Roads, Wilton and Pattonsville to Oxford, 47 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allemance to Greensboro', 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p m.

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 12 p m, arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tirzah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jefferson and North Fork to Showns ⋈ Rods, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p m; and at Showns ⋈ Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p m.

Leave Showns ⋈ Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p m; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p m.

2133 From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Jonesville same day, by 2 p m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12, noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmonsville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, and return to Statesville same day by 7 p m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford by 2 p m.

Leave Rockford at half past 2 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p m.

2137 From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers's Store, N. C., Jeffersonton and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

2138 From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 8 p m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 8 p m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fullwoods store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonville to Ingram's store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's store, every Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesborough, Lanesborough, Cockburn's store Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Huntersville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a m, leave Charlotte at 11 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p m *(Proposals will be rec'd for twice a week.)*

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 12, noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m and arrive at Fayettville next day, Saturday, by 4 p m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, nine miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford, same day, by 7 a m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stowsville to Hoylesville, 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hoylesville same day, by 8 p m.

Leave Hoylesville every Thursday at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a m.

2143. From Raleigh by Princes' Bridge, Pittsboro' Dorsettsville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 6 p m.

2144 From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 2 p m, arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a m.

2145 From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 32 miles, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146 From Charlotte by Jourdansville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a m, arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a m.

2147 From Pittsboro' by Rocky Ford, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro' 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensboro' every Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p m.

2148 From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149 From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Haywood same day by 8 p m, and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p m.

2150 From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Sherrills Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Willong's Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro', 150 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

2151 From Lincolnton, by Wilsonsville, Garner's Ford, Duncon's Creek, Rutherfordton, Edneyville, and Marionville, to Ashville, 110 miles and back, once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2152 From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Moorsboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville, to Buffalo, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 4 a m,

arrive at Ironsville by 7 a m, and at Rutherfordton same day by 5 p m.

2152 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day, and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m

2155 From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stoney Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 8 a m arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a m.

2157 From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummels to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, Le Grange, and New Market; equal to 82 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2158 From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Toxaway, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p m.

2159 From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p m.

2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's, Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p m.

2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p m.

Leave mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a m.

2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 a m, and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p m.

2166. From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p m.

2167. From Cheraw, S. Carey Sneedsboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's to Salisbury, 85 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p m.

Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.

2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphus, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville to Lumberton, equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Stewartsville every Tuesday by 9 a m, and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m.

2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, Belford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a m.

Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.

2171. From Halifax by Dawson's M Roads, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarks Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.

2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Williamston, Gardners Bridge, Plymouth, and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 5 p m.

2173. From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and Lake Landing to Middleton, 84 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m.

2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 5 p m.

2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c. h., to Wilmington, 130 miles, once a week and back, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.

2177. From Wilmington by Orton to Smithville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive as Smithville same days by 8 p m.

Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days by 11 a m.

2178. From Wilmington by Beatie's Bridge to Gravelly Hill, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 a m.

2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin Old c. h., Wrightsville Keenansville, Comfort and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m,

2180 From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m.

2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.

2182. From Newbern by Bordenville to Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.

2183. From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.

2184 From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch 17 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m.

Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.

All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, when no particular time shall be specified.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, aggreeably to advertisement, on route No. 'from to 'for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and, if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occured in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of a bid under by that of a present contractor; and should the uderbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued, an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next. 6t34

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Postmaster General

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE,

Against the Prohibitory System.

(Continued.)

What, then, was the real cause, and what the real object of the prohibitory laws of 1824 and 1828? Did they proceed from any commercial regulation of foreign powers, injurious to the rights or interests which have been committed by the Constitution to the guardianship of this government? Assuredly they were not. Were they intended to foster and protect any branch of our foreign commerce, or any other national interest entrusted to the protection of Congress? The very reverse, Sir. It cannot be disguised; indeed, it has been openly avowed, that they were intended for no other purpose than to annihilate, not for a season, but for all time, a lawful branch of commerce which Congress is constitutionally bound to protect, in order to build up on its ruins another branch of industry with which Congress has no more right to interfere, than with the parish poor rates.

I ask you then, Sir, in the name of the Constitution, and of the principles of eternal justice, what right has Congress—what right can any human government possess, to destroy the interests of one entire section of this confederacy, to promote the interests of the other sections? What right have you, I put the question to the majority of this House, in the name of all the people of the Southern States—what right have you to lay your hands upon our property—upon that which is ours by the highest of all earthly titles—the blessing of God upon our own honest industry; and arbitrarily appropriate it to your own use, or to that of your own constituents? No freak of tyranny, ever committed by an absolute despot, can exceed this outrage upon the principles of natural justice, which you are perpetrating under the perverted powers and prostituted forms of a free government.

We have an undoubted natural right to the enjoyment of that commerce, which you are now engaged in the unrighteous work of sweeping from the great high way of nations. Superadded to this natural right, we have a constitutional right to call upon the majority of Congress, as the special guardians of this very commerce, to guarantee the enjoyment of it, not only against the lawless pirates of the ocean, but against the injurious regulations of foreign States. And it is in this state of our mutual rights and obligations, that this majority are carrying on a system of legislative piracy—degrading the government from its high estate, and reducing it from the sacred relation it ought to bear to all the interests of the Union, into a disgraceful confederacy with sea robbers and outlaws. Sir, this is no picture of the imagination; for I solemnly declare that I would rather, as a Southern planter, take my chance, unaided by the public arm, against all the pirates that ever infested the great deep, than to be subject to the comprehensive and desolating sweep of the prohibitory system.

And now, having shewn that the tendency and object of this system is to confiscate the commerce of the South, under the false and delusive pretext of regulating it, and to appropriate the proceeds of the property thus confiscated and condemned by the high admiralty of this system of plunder, to the special and exclusive uses of the Northern capitalists, I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to a view of this subject, well calculated to develope and illustrate the true genius and character of the system.

The representatives of manufacturing and tariff States allege, that they have large and extensive manufacturing establishments, which it is their interest and their right to encourage and protect, and deny the right of the Southern representatives to interfere with their protecting policy. Now, Sir, as a Southern representative, I claim no right to interfere with any protection, which any portion of the Northern States may choose to extend, at their own expense, to their own manufacturies. All I pretend to claim is the right to put my veto upon this scheme of injustice and plunder, by which the property, the rightful and exclusive property of my constituents, is unconstitutionally applied to that object.

There cannot be a proposition more self evidently just and equitable, than that those States in which the manufacturing establishments are situated, should bear the burthen of protecting them.—Can a man be found, Sir, in this house or out of it, who could have the boldness to contest this position? Then why do not the manufacturing States protect their own manufactures? Will it be pretended that they have not the constitutional power? Has not the Legislature of every State in the Union, an unlimited power to impose taxes upon the people of the State, and appropriate the proceeds, in the form of bounties, for the protection of domestic manufactures, or any other branch of domestic industry? No man of common information—no man, indeed, of common sense, will deny that every State Legislature has this power. Why, then, is it not exercised? Is the protection it would afford less direct and efficient than that which is afforded by the imposition of high impost duties? I will answer this question in the language of a man to whom the manufacturers have always looked, as to an oracle—I mean Alexander Hamilton. Speaking of pecuniary bounties" he says:—"This has been found one of the most efficacious means of encouraging manufactures; it is in some views the best. * * *

"It is a species of encouragement more positive and direct than any other, and for that very reason, has a more immediate tendency to stimulate and uphold new enterprises. * * *

"It avoids the inconvenience of a temporary augmentation of price, which is incident to some other modes, or it is in a less degree, either by making no addition to the charges on the rival foreign article, as in the case of protecting duties, or by making a smaller addition." * * *

"As often as a duty upon a foreign article makes an addition to its price, it causes an extra expense to the community, for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer. A bounty does no more."

These quotations are perfectly conclusive, as to the supreior efficacy of pecuniary bounties over protecting duties, as a means of encouraging domestic manufactures. I will add an additional advantage, which the advocates of the bill before us will not surely regard as unimportant—The protection given by these bounties cannot be evaded by smuggling or by false invoices. This, of itself, would seem to be, perfectly decisive in favor of the bounty system. Under that system, Sir, there would be no occasion for creating custom house inquisitions and arbitrary appraisements. How, then, has it come to pass that, while the manufacturers have been, for more than ten years past, clamoring at our doors for protection, the Legislature of no single States in the Union, so far as I am informed, has ever appropriated a cent, or raised a finger, to sustain these languishing and suffering interests, which certainly have a claim upon the States for protection, if indeed they have any claim at all? Sir, I have frequently put this question in former discussions upon this floor, and have never found a man bold enough to answer it. The advocates of the protecting system have invariably passed it over with a prudent and profound silence. The reason is obvious. No man dare to avow openly the true cause why the manufacturing States, having the undoubted power, will not extend any protection to their own manufactures, but send them to Congress for relief.

The moral sense of this nation would not tolerate the avowal, that the State of Massachusetts, for example, will not tax her own citizens to afford protection to her own manufactures, because the Federal Government can be made the unrighteous instrument of taxing the people of the Southern States for the purpose of affording that protection.

(To be continued.)

From the National Magazine.—Although the *liberty* of the *press* is exploded from the *eastern*, may we hope it will make a noble stand in the *middle* and *southern states*; for condemned and persecuted as is that *liberty*, the civil and religious rights we enjoy are commensurate only with the freedom of the press; this is a maxim so well founded, that not all the tongues that move for hire, nor all the mercenary pens in the nation can controvert it.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 31, 1830.

Perhaps there never was a time in the civil affairs of any nation when so much interest prevailed throughout the country and so much suspension of opinion, growing out of a fearful cautiousness on the part of leading politicians.

The future direction which Gen. Jackson's administration is to take will determine the fate of the Republic. All eyes are turned to him. All attention is concentrated upon his measures.

We feel a confidence that he will fulfil the expectations of his friends, and that no act of his will sully his fair fame in the cabinet, when his military achievements shine with the brilliancy of the diamond. Gen. Jackson has exhibited his independence, and his singleness of purpose is the good of his country. Much of interest may be looked for in the coming session of the national legislature; the cloud is now lowering over the political horizon, and we may expect it to burst forth with all the violence of stifled heat.

The people of this country begin to regard principle with more veneration than formerly and no degree of interest could prevail on such pure and exalted minds to sacrifice, for present and immediate advantage, all the blessings of civil republican liberty which nothing but an adherence to principle can secure, upon a firm and immoveable foundation.

Nothing was tending more to corrupt the political integrity of the people than the system of internal improvement by the national government which will eventually become as unpopular as the Alien and Sedition laws—for one is as great a violation of the constitution as the other. The Tariff too is a part of the American System—the *sine qua non* of its existence, and it is deservedly becoming every day, more hateful to the American people. It is not *now* viewed, as *formerly*, an innocent and unburthensome expedient for the execution of the legitimate purposes of the government, but a lawless system of rapine and plunder.

When these two branches of the "American System" shall go the way of all foul and corrupt legislation, we may look for quiet, prosperity, and happiness. Commerce like the fabled Phoenix will rise out of its own ashes, and remaining untrammelled, must secure to us all the wealth and power of a mighty nation.

Mr. Clay's American System.—In the construction of this system is portrayed all that ingenuity and sophistry for which Mr. Clay's mind is so remarkable. The materials are of the most beautiful and magnificent fibre, whilst at the same time the decorations are superb and enchanting. At first view our fancy is taken captive, and we forget in the delightful sensations which the sight of so much splendor of adornment creates, that it is only contemplated to entice us into the dark and dreary hall, where we are to be mangled, and forever deprived of our liberties.

Mr. Clay is possessed of a vigorous intellect, well stored with the most useful and varied knowledge, and his imagination exhibits all the colors of the rainbow. With the penetration of a sagacious politician, when he had put on the livery of the *Liberals*, he saw the weakness and futility of the argument, so frequently urged in support of internal improvement, claiming the proper exercise of that power by the General government, from the words "general welfare" and determined to ferret out some new authority.

He quickly gave the House to understand, after rising to unfold his system, that he never claimed the exercise of that power under the words "general welfare," of indefinite signification, but that he looked to higher and better authority. He claimed the right under the grant to Congress "to regulate commerce between the States." His argument was able and specious, and the friends of the system owe all their gratitude to Mr. Clay for its support. The opinion that the general government had the right to make internal improvement was fast loosing ground, and nothing but Mr. Clay's ingenuity could have preserved it.

We hope at some future day to say something of that part of the constitution from which Mr. Clay deduces this power, for really, when fairly considered, we cannot think it gives such a latitude of power as is contended for. We think when the objects, for which such a power was yielded to the general government, are explained, that it will appear sufficiently clear that no power to make internal improvements was intended to be given to the national legislature.

☞ We would suggest to the writer in the Editorial columns of the Examiner published in Oxford, that he open his eyes, or sharpen his understanding when he reads any thing of ours again. A second reading of an article of ours (about which he has said something, it may be *he* knows what) would not be amiss.

☞ The citizens of Charlotte invited the Hon. Wm. Gaston of Newbern to partake of a public dinner, as a token of their esteem. He very politely declined in consequence of the necessity of his immediate presence at home.

The Congress of the U. States.—The powers which ought to be given to that body in the way of legislation, was a matter of great consequence to the people of the U. S. as it regarded the safety and continuation of the freedom they enjoyed, when they had fought successfully to free themselves from the yoke of British tyranny. It was justly regarded as one of the most formidable bodies to the independence of the people which existed in the government of any country, and more essentially so in this, where it holds the reins of power and authority in its hands.

The framers of the constitution aware of the importance of a proper regulation of the powers which were to be exercised by the national legislature, set them down in the most simple phrases, the meanings to which had been long established, and were thought to be well understood. Notwithstanding all these precautions, scarcely a power has been confided to the Congress of the U. S. which has not been improperly exercised or the bounds unheeded.

The temptation to the abuse of power is great with every body, but far more liable to be increased to the prejudice of those who confer it, where there are many who are to be censured for the unlawful exercise of authority, since the blame cannot attach to any particular individual. They can shift it from one shoulder, to the other, where that is the case. Great prudence should mark the transfer of the legislative power from the people to the representative. In that is centred their independence.

Even the Clay men now admit that the letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Jefferson, and published by the Rhode Island Suhaltern, is a base forgery. The Lynchburgh Virginian uses the following language: "We have no hesitation in expressing our unqualified belief that it is a base forgery; and that its author's ears ought to be nailed to the pillory"—we wonder he did not add, "and cut off." But why so cruel to a *Clay man*, Mr. Editor of the Virginian?

☞ This paper concludes the publication of the long and wearisome Post Office advertisement. We are highly pleased ourselves at its disappearance and congratulate our readers upon the pleasure of getting rid of so much dull and spiritless matter. We hope to give them better entertainments hereafter.

Mr. Clay cannot give up his fondness for making long dinner speeches. A dinner was lately given to him at Cincinnatti. He took occasion to make the political transactions of the day, the subject—matter of his discourse. He denounced the President for his refusal to sign the Maysville road bill. How unbecoming for Mr. Clay in his present relation to the people of the U. S? His friends have almost unanimously declared him a candidate for the Presidency for the next four years.

It is with much regret that we notice the determination of the able and enlightened Editor of the Banner of the Constitution to discontinue the publication of his paper after the 4th December next. The friends of the Constitution will loose one of its most zealous and strongest defenders thro' the press.

Philo White Esq. the former Editor of this paper left this place for New York, on Saturday last, whither he has repaired under orders to join the squadron which is destined for the Pacific Ocean.

A DIARY.

The affair between Gen. Blair of S. Carolina, and Mr. Hammond of Columbia, the Editor of the Times and Gazettee, has been amicably settled by the interposition of friends. Mr. Hammond disclaimed any intention of disrepect towards the constituents of Gen. Blair in some remarks made by him in which some allusion was made to them. Gen. Blair retracted the disrespectful epithets, which were published by him, of Mr. Hammond. And so the affair ended.

A violent squall visited Charleston, which destroyed a quantity of shipping and did considerable injury to the wharves. This is the second within a few weeks past.

The Algerines made an attack, in June last, upon the French encampment, but were repulsed with considerable loss. All their camp equipage fell into the hands of the French.

A rebellion recently took place in Yale College. Some of the Students refused to obey the directions of the Professors. Forty three were dismissed.

A storm, similar to the one which visited Charleston, passed over Newbern, which likewise injured a considerable quantity of shipping and did other material damage.

A Post Office has recently been established at Jackson Hill, (called by that name) in Davidson county, in this State, of which Wm. Adderton, Esq. is Post Master.

A man in New York advertises for a wife. She must be an agreeable companion with a blameless character—but above all she must have a handsome face with a good fortune.

The returns from elections in Kentucky, so far as they have been received, give Genl. Jackson a decided majority of friends in that state. Mr. Clay, where known best, is least approved.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned last week. The session has been unusually protracted.

A famine is expected in Ireland unless some extraordinary efforts are made to relieve the distresses of the poor. Potatoes are scarce and bear a large price. It has produced several disturbances already.

The Jackson Ticket for state representatives in Indiana has succeeded entire by a large majority. The few Clay men, who were in previous to the last election, have been left at home at the bidding of the people.

The Duke of Wellington is said to possess in a great degree the essential qualification of a King's minister—to know how to dissemble. It is mentioned as a favorite saying of his that "if the hairs of his head knew what was passing within, he would shave them off." Not a very apt simile either.

Peter Lynch was committed to Bridewell, some three weeks since for the murder of Ann Garvey. Was it the effect of inflicting *Lynch's* law upon her, we wonder?

Campbell is charged with having pirated his Exile of Erin from the papers of the late Duke of Buckingham. When will they cease charging poor Campbell with the horrid crime of plagiarism?

The proprietor of a gold mine in Georgia discovered that his negroes consumed a great deal of time in scratching their heads; the weather being very warm and their hair very long he determined to have them shaved closely. On shaking the wool after the tonsure was performed, he was astonished and delighted to find a quantity of pure gold concealed in it. *It was a good shave.*

The Richmond Whig *thinks* nothing but the election of Henry Clay can put a check upon the dangerous doctrines of the politicians of South Carolina. The Courier and Enquirer *thinks* the remedy would be worse than the disease.

The legislature of New-Jersy has abolished imprisonment for debt. It was humane, and will reflect honor and credit upon the state.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Another Hero of the Revolution gone!

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Capt. Richard Graham, of Rowan county, State of North Carolina. He departed this life suddenly on the night of the 12th instant at the advanced age of about eighty years.

The writer of this cannot in justice to his feelings, permit the subject of the above notice to pass from this vale of tears without making known some of the noble traits which adorned the character of Capt. Graham while living. He was a kind, affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a noble friend.

In early life he sought his God, and has for forty years been a professor in the Presbyterian church and I believe a possessor of religion; his generous heart always felt for others woes, so much so, that he has often incommoded himself to assist his fellow men.

In that glorious struggle for independence, which our forefathers achieved with so much suffering and bravery, Capt. Graham took a conspicuous part: He received the appointment of Lieut. in the Militia of the State of N. Carolina and was at the battles of Stono, Ramsours, Colston, and many others; indeed he was ever ready both with life and fortune, at his country's call, as well against the Tories who then infested our land, as the invaders and and oppressors of our country; and a circumstance occurred during our last war with great Britain which I must here relate. The only son that lived at home with him at the time, and indeed the only person he had to take care of him in his old age, was drafted for a tour of service against the Creek Indians. Capt. Graham (like righteous Abraham when he was about to offer up his son Isaac,) instead of making any excuse or wishing to prevent his son from serving his country, had him well equipped for service, and when about to part with him, made the following remarks: "Now said he, my son you are going to defend your country, you are now a *soldier*, and if ever you disgrace that *character*, never return to me, I would sooner see you dead, than know you to live a coward." What true American but must venerate the man, possessing such feelings as those.

He is gone to the mansion of the dead, and it is natural for us to think, and to discourse of all the changes which he saw during the course of his long and well spent life. He passed through many varieties of fortune; he experienced prosperity and adversity; he has seen families and kindreds rise and fall; he has seen peace and war succeeding in their turn; the face of his country undergoing many alterations; and the very place where he dwelt in a manner new around him. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men, a race who knew him has arisen to fill the earth. After all he has beheld, his eyes are now closed forever.

Thus passes the world away. Throughout all ranks and conditions of men, "one generation passeth away, and another generation cometh" and this great Inn is by turns evacuated and replenished by troops of succeeding pilgrims! O vain and inconstant world! O fleeting and transient life.

PHILO WHITE,

Being on the eve of visiting foreign countries, on public business, has appointed Mr. JAMES B. HAMPTON, of the town of Salisbury, his Agent; and given him the requisite powers to liquidate and settle all his business in North Carolina: Those indebted, are therefore requested to make payment, in Salisbury, to Mr. Hampton, and him only; to whom all business letters are hereafter to be directed.

The following Gentlemen will act as local Agents, for the settlement of sundry accounts in their respective counties, and have full power to grant discharges:

David Starke, Esq. P. M. Concord;
David Parks, Esq. Charlotte;
Wm. F. Cowan, Esq Statesville;
Wm. Masten, Esq. Wilkesboro';
Robt. C. Pearson, Esq. P. M. Morganton;
D. W. Coats, Esq. Huntsville,

Salisbury, Aug. 27, 1830. 34

The Examination of the Female School in Statesville will commence on Thursday, the 16th September, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Patrons and friends of the School are respectfully invited to attend. M. A. CALDWELL, *Principal.*

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Lexington, by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, on the 27th July last, Mr. Wm. Adderton of Davidson county, to Miss Amanda Hatch of Lexington.

In this county, on the 22nd July last, by the Rev. James Stafford, Julius Jee Reeves, Esq. to Miss Margaret Gillespie. Also, on the 5th inst. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Daniel Seaford to Miss Lydia Freeze. And on the 1st of April last, by the Rev. George Boger, Mr. Michael P. Shuping to Miss Milly Freeze.

In Iredell county, on the 9th inst. by A. Griffin, Esq. Mr. Abraham Nash to Miss Sarah Mason.

In Iredell county, on the 27th of July last, by Jos. Murdock, Esq. Mr. Samuel Kesler to Miss Tabitha Miller. Also, on the 5th inst. by the same, Mr James Rankin to Miss Frankey Maybew, all of Iredell, and all for JACKSON.

In Cabarrus county, on Thursday the 29th of July, by Jacob Williams, Esq. Mr. Charles Ludney to Miss Catharine Bost.

In Burke county, on Thursday the 29th of July, by the Rev. Thomas Carlton, Mr. Christopher Reinhardt to Miss Elizabeth Pfifer, formerly of Cabarrus county. [*Communicated.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 23 inst Mr. William Pinkston, Sen. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude. He was a good citizen and an honest man. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.

In Concord, Cabarrus county, on 26th inst. of a pulminary complaint, John E. Mahan, Esq. an old and respectable citizen of that place; leaving an amiable and interesting family, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, and a kind and fond parent.

In this county, on the 17th of July, Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of Wm. B. Wilson, Esq. in the 21st year of her age, with only two days sickness. She had been entirely helpless for four pears past, injured by Mercurial Ointment.

At his residence in Burke county, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. Jacob S. Connelly, in the 31st year of his age. He was a worthy man and useful citizen; and will be very generally regretted by his acquaintance.

Near Lexington, N. C. on Tuesday the 9th inst. Jacob, eldest son of Michael Zink, aged 19 years 7 week and 6 days. In the loss of this young man, cut off after a very short sickness, in the flower of life, his friends have sustained an irreparable loss, under which they can be consoled only by the hopes of the gospel and the entire willingness, which he manifested in his last moments, to leave this world and go to a better one. [*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, August 16.....Cotton 9½ a [illegible] flour 5½ a 5¾, whiskey 25 a 25½, bacon 7 a 8, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 50 a 55, corn 45 a 50, coffee 11 a 12½.....North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.

Fayetteville, August 18.....Cotton 8½ a 9½; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 35, corn 55, flaxseed 75 a 80, flour, new 4 a 4½, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 24 a 26, wheat 66 a 75.

Camden, August 21....Cotton 9 a 10, flour $5 a 5½, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, $6 a 7, wheat 85 a 93, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 30 a 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

Lost or Mislaid,

SOMEWHERE in Town, a small Memorandum Book, roughly covered with reddish-brown stiff paper; containing entries of all my collections, and other memoranda, during a tour of 8 or 9 weeks, through the Western counties. As it is of no value to any one but the owner, whoever may find it will confer a favor by giving myself or family information.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1830. 34

Tailoring.

WM. J. COWAN & T. A. HAGUE

HAVE entered into a copartnership, and taken a shop in the town of Concord, second door from the Court-House, on Main street, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business;

in all its various branches. They will receive quarterly the latest London, New-York and Philadelphia FASHIONS; which will enable them to execute their work in the most approved style; and they respectfully request the patronage of the public.

N. B.....THOMAS A. HAGUE will continue, as usual, to carry on the above business at his residence in Iredell county, on the Beattie's Ford Road, 21 miles from Salisbury. He will likewise carry on the Business, through the agency of competent workmen, in the Shop formerly occupied by W. J. Cowan, at Wood Grove, (Cowan & Reeves' Store) Rowan county.

August, 1830. 3t36.

Taken Up

BY Daniel Harkey and entered on the estray books of Mecklenburg county, a small bay mare about 14 hands and 1 inch high, shoes on her fore feet, a rope tied on her neck, with some saddle and gear marks, and valued at fifty dollars. 3t36 HUGH J. McCAIN, *Ranger.*

Warhaws, Mecklenburg co. Aug. 1830.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1830.

JOHN FURR and others *vs.* Jacob and Geo. Furr: Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, or plead to said petition or the prayer of the petitioners will be granted *exparte* and partition made accordingly.

6t39 DAN'L. COLMAN, *c. s. c.*

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG,

FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE

Dry GOODS Business,

in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG.

Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6t37

New-York, August 1, 1830.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen. on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying *cheap GOODS.*

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber, who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods;

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 16

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove, in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hard Ware, Groceries

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R.

June 8th, 1830. 3mt34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17*th*, 1830. 15

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22*d*. 1830. 25

Book Lost.

ANY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and confer a favour upon the owner.

POETRY.

From the Keepsake.

A HEBREW MELODY.

In Judah's halls the harp is hushed,
Her voice is but the voice of pain;
The heathen heel her helm has crushed,
Her spirit wears the heathen chain.
From the dark prison-house she cried,
"How long, O Lord! thy sword has slept?
O quell the oppressor in his pride!"
Still Pharaoh ruled, and Israel wept.

The morning breezes freshly blow,
The waves in golden sunlight quiver;
The Hebrew's daughter wanders slow
Beside the mighty tidal river.
A babe within her bosom lay;
And must she plunge him in the deep?
She raised her eyes to heaven to pray:
She turned them down to earth to weep.

She knelt beside the rushing tide,
'Mid rushes dark and flow'rets wild;
Beneath the plane-tree's shadow wide,
The weeping mother placed her child.
"Peace be around thee—though thy bed
A mother's breast no more may be;
Yet he that shields the lily's head,
Deserted babe, will watch o'er thee!"

She's gone—that mourning mother! gone—
List to the sound of dancing feet,
And lightly bounding, one by one,
A lovely train the timbrel beat.
'Tis she of Egypt—Pharaoh's daughter,
That with her maidens come to leave
Her form of beauty in the water,
And light with beauty's glance the wave.

Oh! woman's heart is like the rose
That glows beneath the tropic's flame,
And blooms as sweet 'mid northern snows,
For ever lovely—and the same—
Whate'er her rank, whate'er her lot,
Where'er her gentle influence ranges,
The art to bless is ne'er forgot,
The will to comfort never changes.

The monarch's daughter saw and wept—
How lovely falls compassion's tear!
The babe that there in quiet slept,
Blest in unconsciousness of fear,
'Twas her's to pity and to aid,
The infant chief, the infant sage;
Undying fame the deed repaid,
Recorded upon heaven's own page.

Years pass away—the land is free!
Daughter of Zion! mourn no more!
The oppressor's hand is weak on thee,
Captivity's dark reign is o'er.
Thy chains are burst—thy bonds are riven—
On! like a river strong and wide;
A captain is to Judah given—
The babe that slept by Nile's broad tide.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD.

RECENTLY from Philadelphia, (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make all kinds of garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent on. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Phiadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a sharge of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice agreeably to directions. All kinds of cutting out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well Country produce will be taken in payment for work at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830. 29tf

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.

Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch* and *Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2*d*, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Negroes Wanted.

THOMAS MULL Jr. wishes to purchase about 50 negroes, for which liberal prices will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to sell would do well to call on him or send him a few lines.

Salisbury July 1*st*. 1830. 26tf.

BACON.

THE Subscriber living on the Sherill's Ford Road, 10 miles from Salisbury, has for sale, if applied for soon **2** or **3000** weight of good bacon. ALLMAND HALL.

Rowan county, 18th August, 1830. 3t34

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12*th*, 1830.

Catawba Lands,

FOR SALE.

THE subcriber wishes to sell his plantation well known by the name of Postens place on the Catawba river 4 miles above Beatties Ford together with the negroes amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop &c. on the place all of which he now offers for sale either separately or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river Bottom of first quality. The place taken together is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises.

The whole will be sold upon terms favorable both as to price and payments for which application will be made to my father *James Conner* 1 mile from Beatties Ford, where I may also be found myself from 10 August to 15th Sept.

HENRY W. CONNER.

July 4th, 1830. 2m34

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

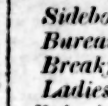
All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

A Valuable Farm for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, on the 7th day of September next, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 315 acres, together with the crop now growing, which it is supposed will yield 4 or 500 bushels of corn. Also his stock of cattle, hogs &c. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils. The land is well watered and its situation is healthy. About 80 acres of the land cleared, a considerable portion of which is excellent low ground, well adapted to the cultion of corn. There are about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and much more might be made. There are likewise 600 young and well selected fruit trees on the premises. The woodland is well timbered, and much of it is of excellent quality.

This land lies in Iredell county, near the Rowan line—being about 12 miles East of Statesville, and 29 North West of Salisbury, near the road between Salisbury and Wilkesboro. Also will be sold at the same time three other tracts of land adjoining the other tract, and which lie in the gold region, having many favorable indications that the precious metal is buried beneath the soil. The terms of sale will be liberal—a reasonable credit with approved security.

WILLIAM GAY.

Iredell, August 12, 1830. 3t34

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Star are requested to give the above three insertions and forward their account to this office.

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 21

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET.

Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House,

NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in their line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horntip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheepshears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Plyers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; cooper's and carpenters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Woodscrews, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steelyards, single and double handscrew Plates, Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bitts, Tap Borrers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Snuffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whipthongs, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings, Japan'd Lamps, Cap-wire, Iron Tutania, Britania, and plated table and tea Spoons; Corkscrews, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes, iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Strops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarrus county. F. & L.

August 1st, 1830. 30tf

Committed

ON the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln county, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says he belongs to James Walker of Luninburg, Virginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is about 30 years old, dark complected, 5 feet high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm, the former he says was cut with a rock, he has with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to come prepared agreeably to law, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

July 19th, 1830. 29tf

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14*th* 1830. 32tf

BEEF!! BEEF!!

BOWERS & MULL

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS,

and will offer BEEF at the MARKET HOUSE in Salisbury on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week during the balance of the season. Their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 Cents per lb. for fore quarter;
3½ do do for hind quarter; and
4 do do for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves, and if they find the *Beef* satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. 6-34

BOWERS & MULL.

Salisbury, 23d July, 1830.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Krider & Bowers, for Beef for the years 1828 and 1829 are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment or I shall be under the necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15*th*, 1830.

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Alexmong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feby. 20th, 1830. 08

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY,

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind, and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14*th*, 1830. 25tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Randolph county on Deep river, a yellow man about twenty two years of age; his complexion is of a bright colour with long straight fine, coal-black hair, has somewhat the appearance of an Indian. He has a cut across his left foot near his toes.

He left my plantation about the 5th inst. supposed to be in company with another negro and a white man. I have been informed that he had made application for a pass. He will probably make towards some of the free States. In that event he will pass thro' the Western part of Virginia. I will give $40 reward, if taken without the State—if taken within the state twenty Dollars, and ten Dollars if apprehended in my own county. In any event he must be secured so that I can get him again.

DANL. COLTRAINE.

Randolph co'y. Aug. 18, 1830. 3t35

THOMAS MULL Jr. & ROBERT HUIE have mutually dissolved their copartnership in the purchase and sale of negroes.

Salisbury July 1*st*, 1830. 26tf

CORN! CORN!!

CORN will sell very readily, in this place, at a fair price, if application be made soon. Apply at this office.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. HARGRAVE, }

August 13*th*, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

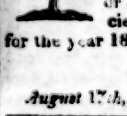
The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14*th*, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Land for sale for Taxes!



I will sell at the Court House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, 3650 Acres of Land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes thereon, for the year 1828 and 1829.

SAML. C. TATE, *Sh'ff.*
By D. CHAMBERS, *D. Sh'ff.*

August 17*th*, 1830. 3t35

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, Situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 300 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14*th*, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable mines in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
JULY SESSIONS, 1830.

ANDREW and William Hunsucker vs. Betsy, Salley, Susannah, Magdalina, Philip and John Fulbright, heirs of John Fulbright, dec'd, and others: Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdalina, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Fulbright, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this *State*. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton on the 4th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry M'Bee, Clerk at said Court at office, the third Monday in July, 1830. 6t38

VARDRY M'BEE, *Clk.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1*st* 1828. 11